BOSTON, Feb. 26, 1851. The Late Stave Case-Political Intrigues in Bos. ton and New York-Important Movements on

The rescue of Mr. Shadrach Wilkins, a gentle man of color, from the hands of the persons em-ployed by our common uncle to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, has been the subject of more conversation here, for some days part, than anything relating to our own politics, which, as there has been no attempt made to elect a Senator, are not so much noticed as usual. The forcible rescue of the fugi-tive should not make against the character of our city for respect for law. Few had any part in and few approve of the act. It was done so it, and few approve of the act. It was done so suddenly and so unexpectedly, that a much more ciever men than Deputy Marshal Riley might have fallen a victim to the courage and gallantry of the colored race. Knowing that the blacks were entaged, Mr. Riley should have had a sufficient force on hand to preserve order. He could have had two score men as easily as half a dozen; and his total neglect to provide a force adequate to what the events of last fall should have prepared him for, causes most people to believe that he is either a fool, or that he had no stometh for the work. It is worthy of note that Mr. Devins, U. S. Marshal for this district, was originally a free soiler. He bolted from the whig party at the time of Gen. Taylor's nomination, but soon bolted back again, It is worthy of note that Mr. Devins, U. S. Marshal for this district, was originally a free soiler. He bolted from the white party at the time of Gen. Taylor's nomination, but soon bolted back again, and was rewarded by receiving the place he now holds. There has been a looseness about his conduct, in everything that relates to the Fugitive Slave law, which shows that he has not yet got rid of the old leaven, which will work at times, just as the ancient Adam will at times manifest himself in the most thoroughly regenerate man. When Messrs Clayton, Meredith & Co., under the guidance of Mr. Seward, hed the distribution of "the spoils," pretty much all the appointments were made here from the abolition portion of the whig party; so that we actually have men in effice, under whig appointment, who do not hestitate to set a most scandulous example, openly rejoicing at the recent gross violalation of law, and expressing the wish that in each and every attempt to enforce it, the same result will follow. It was for some time expected that Mr. Webster would have the most obnoxious of these men removed, as they are not only incendisties, but also his personal enemies. But, from some cause or other, they are allowed to retain their places, and are now busy in giving "aid and comfort" to all men who show their zeal in defying the regularly enacted laws of the land. And what shall be said of Mr. J. T. Sievenson, the whig par excellence of Boston, and notorious for his personal devotion to Mr. Webster, going bail for one of these white men who hounded the negroes on the forcible rescue of Shadrach! This act shows that the two extremes of society are meeting, and that Beacon street and Belknap street have united to prevent the enforcement of a rational law. A pretty state of affairs, truly, when the leaders of the conservative "law and order" party are found doing their best to encourage the rask and the lawless in their exertions to make nullification triumphant in Massachusetts' The engrees look upon Mr. Stevenson's conduc

has been for standing aloof, and maintaining a sept-cate organization, nominally, but really looking to a union with the whigs, under the belief that Webster and some of his immediate followers were about to join the democrats. So long as the free solders were only a pertion of the opposition, this division in their party did not show itself very epenly; but as soon as, from being one wing of the coalition, they came to have the cares and responsibilities of power, it broke out. The moment that Mr. Charles E. Adams ("the last Adams" as he is called) saw that he was to have nothing, he made clear demoa-strations against the coalition, and was soon joined power, it broke out. The moment that Mr. Charles F. Adams ("the last Adams" as he is called) saw that he was to have nothing, he made clear demoastrations against the coalition, and was soon joined by Mr. Philips, when he saw that he was to be neither governor nor senator. One cannot blame Mr. Philips for resenting the scandalous treatment he has received, when policy and common decency pointed out that he should be elevated to one of the two great places in the g ft of the coalition. These two gentlemen and their followers are doing all that they ee in to break up the coalition in the Legislature, with the view of making a complete rupture with the democrats, and looking to an ultimate union with the Atlas whigs, as the enemies of Mr. Webster and the Fuginive Slave law are called. Could such a union be made, and with something more of caution than enter into the coalition that now exists, a great party could be formed—one sufficiently strong to have its way in Massachusetts for years to come. More than two thirds of the whigs, and an equal proportion of the free soilers, would join it, so soon as the rupture between the latter and the democrats should become too decidedly established to be repaired. One of two more defeats of Mr. Sumner, it is supposed, will bring about a dissolution of the present coalition, and then we shall see more new and interesting demonstrations. Mr. Seward is said to be the originator of the plot now going on, and he and General Scott will be benefitted by it, in the event of its succes. Scott is very strong among our whigs, who say that, for once, they can have a heroic candidate for the Presidency, who will be, at the same time, an unfoubted whig. This plot has an intimate connection with matters in your State, in which, our free soilers are told, a great Scott and Seward party can be formed—one quite able to control its fate. This dazales the eyes of the ambitious, and fills the bosoms of others with the hope that circumstances will enable them to punish the democrats for prevaring

opposing forces, would be to crash Mr. Webster as effectually as the man in the Italian story was crushed in the iron shrou!

While this intriguing is going on between the abolition whigs and the free soilers, the old hunker whigs, and the democrats of the same class, are "fraternizing" as lovingly as a couple of doves in a valentine, perhaps because it is really "fraternity or death" with them. Mr. Webster is accused of having authorized General Cushing to make use of any ameunt of the general government's patronage that might be found necessary to prevent the election of Mr. Sumner, and the General has already had the cold shoulder given to him by some of those who, up to within a very few days, believed that he was leading them in a war against abolitionism. They now say that he was merely leading them into the Webster camp, a place which every real democrat abhora as hearily as—perhaps more heartly then—he does that of the abolitionists. Whatever the democratic leaders in this State may think of Mr. Webster, I feel safe in asserting that he is thoroughly detested by the rank and file of the party. Nothing had more to do with bringing about the coalition than the desire to humiliate him; and most democrats would see, in the election of Mr. Sumner, rather a blow to the Webster branch of the whigs than the trumph of the abolitionists. Summer, rather a blow to the Webster branch of the whigs than the trumph of the abolitionists. It has transpared, too, that the bolting democrats have come to the conclusion that they will support no man for Senator who shall be acceptable to the free soilers, though they have all along pretended to be actuated only by a sentiment of hostility to Mr. Summer's ultra abolition notions. The impression gains ground, therefore, that the hunkers are merely doing the work of the whigs, for which they are to be duly and truly paid, and that they are not moved by a laudable downer to prevent the consummation of a union between abolitionism and are to be duly and stuly paid, and that they are not moved by a laudable deare to prevent the consummation of a union between abolitionism and democracy. The freesolers, whether from sheer obstinacy, or because they know that such a proceeding would be without good results, have formally resolved, in caucus, not to withdraw Mr. Sumner, under any circumstances.

There has been some talk about the resignation of the Secretary of State, President, and Clerk of the Senate, and the freesoil members of the Executive Council, in the event of a Senator not being chosen at the next trial. This would lead to a choice of whigh to the vacant places; for the same

cutive Council, in the event of a Senator not being chosen at the next trial. This would lead to a choice of whigs to the vacant places; for the same feeling that should lead to the resignation of the free-soil members of the Legislature from voting for other persons to fill vacancies thus made; and the whigs largely outnumber the claimants in the House, and respectably so in the Senate. Governor Boutwell would feel strangely with a whig Secretary of State and three whigs in the Council; and the Senate would present a singular spectacle on the occasion of Mr. Wilson making way for a whig President. It is impossible, as yet, to say what will be the effect of the recent resone of the fugitive slave, and of the arrests of rioters, on our political affairs. It is herdly possible that the storm should blow over without something being done, as there is a great deal of earnestness, both among the friends of the law and among its enemies. Mr. Commissioner Hallett, before whom the presons arrested have been examined, is one of the principal hinker democrate, and carries matters with a rather high hand; and people see in this conduct of his a desire to propose the principal which is a content pluously treated, is said to have

been more sublime than beautiful. There can, measely, be no cause for this except the hope of reward on the part of the learned commissioner, who has for a long time past, been the object of special abuse by the free soilers. Thus uncharitably do men judge of one another's motives. Mr. Hallett's present position is rather odd, compared with what it has been. Fifteen years ago I saw him, in company with the late Dr. Channing, Lloyd Garrison, and other eminent abolitionists, doing his best to annoy Mr. Lunt, the very man who is now, as U.S. District Attorney, prosecuting the charges against Elizur Wright and others before him, because Mr. Lunt was bitter pro-slaveryite, as the word is. Mr. Lunt was then a whig member of the Senate from Essex county, and chairman of a legislative committee, to whom more abolition matters had been referred. "Young Mr. Lunt," as Mr. Hallett then was in the babit of calling him, was the special object of the future commissioner's animosity, and all because he was what he is now—a thoroughgoing anti-abolitionist. Another instance of the changes wrought by "the whiriligig of time," is afforded by the present standing of Mr. Thomas, the lawyer who was employed to prosecute the claim preferred against the negro Shadrach. In the winter of 1842, and in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he defended the abolitionists against the attacks of Mr. John C. Clark, now claim preferred against the negro Shadrach. In the winter of 1842, and in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he defended the abolitionists against the attacks of Mr. John C. Clark, now an emment free soil leader, and uttered quite high-toned words in support of them. Mr. Clark had opposed their application for the use of the Representatives' Hall as a place in which to hold an "incendiary meeting," and was gallantly met by Mr. Thomas. In the summer of 1849, Mr. Thomas, who then resided in the Fourth congressional district, was of opinion that the democrats should unite with the free soilers to elect Mr. Palfrey to Congress. Now, he not only opposes the election of Mr. Summer to the United States Senate, but he is also employed as attorney in fugitive slave cases. He was oace a very prominent democratic politician; but being so fortunate as to get a place under John Tyler, he has never been heard of since until very recently. From these facts your Southern readers can see that the men who are most noisy now in support of their constitutional rights, have been equally loud on the

nent democratic politician; but being so fortunate as to get a place under John Tyler, he has never been heard of since until very recently. From these facts your Southern readers can see that the men who are most noisy now in support of their constitutional rights, have been equally loud on the other side, to which they will not improbably return as soon as such a change of position shall be found profitable. Our knowing ones understand the resources of the abolition dodge as well as if they had studdied it all their lives. "Brother Marin," of Kinderhock, isn't better acquainted with its capabilities. Mr. Thomas has now, I understand, some connection with Mr. Webster's law partner. Mr. C. F. Adams, with characteristic want of faith, is said to have refused to pay, except upon conditions, the sum of \$1,500, which he had agreed to advance toward forming the capital of the Commonwealth newspaper, the free soil organ. He endeavored to persuade Mr. S. C. Phillips to imitate his example, that gentleman having agreed to edvance \$1,000 for the same purpose; but Mr. Phillips, being a man of honor and honesty, and an old merchant, refused to hear such dishonoring counsel. He disapproves of what his party have done, but he does not see in that any reason for acting in a mean manner himself.

I can but think that those papers abroad which represent Boston as an utterly lawless place, because the man Shadrach was rescued, do us a great wrong, and make representations which the facts do not warrant. One might believe, from atticles in the papers of other cities, that we were living here in the habitual violation of law, and that Vicksburg would be a pleasant residence in comparison with Boston. And what are these representations founded on? Why, on the conduct of some hundred people, at the most, nine tenish of them negroes, who, without any concert of action, and solely on the impulse of the moment, perpetrated an illegal act—an act which could not have been perpetrated and forty thousand inhabitants of our city, rot one i

made upon it in a proper manner, or, rather, in any manner.

The decision of the Commissioner in the case of Elizar Wright, who has been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000, has excited no sensation whatever. Another proof that what is called "the lawless spirit of Boston" has no existence out of the heated minds of people at a distance. I have no wish to duzuise the fact that the Fugitive Slave law is not liked here; but I deny that there is any respectable portion of the people who are in favor of forcibly resisting it. People may be glad that an arrested fugitive escaped, and yet not approve of the resistance that was made to the law. Very many persons here would have been pleased to see the late Dr. Webster escape the gallows; but it would be a very odd sort of logic that would deduce from that fact a partiality for murder on the part of Bostonians. No we are not a disorderly people, and strangers can come here as sifely as into any other city in the Union, without the slightest danger of their waking up some fine morning to experience a practical illustration of the Sacilian vespers.

Some of the whig papers condemn the President Some of the whig papers condemn the President for issuing his proclamation, which they say was by no means called for. It galls them to think that a whig President should have to place a sort of stigma on so staunch a whig city as Boston. They look upon the proceeding as an endorsement of what has been said by the press of other cities about mob law being triumphant here. They would have borne it from a locofoco; but from Mr. Fillmore it as cruel as the stab of Bruus to Cursar.

Cotonna.

Our Hartford Correspondence.

HARTFORD, Feb. 24, 1851.

Democratic Convention-Whig Congressional Convention

The past week has been an eventful one in this city. The State democratic convention; Whig Congressional convention; firemen's annual ball, at which was nearly one thousand persons; a lime storehouse burnt up, and four stores broken into and each robbed of a few pennies up to \$2,000 What are we coming to ! The water in Connecticut river, however, does not run up stream yet.

But to the democratic convention. The we ther was auspicious, and the members of the party appeared in fine spirits and in good numbers. The sual convention preliminaries in organization,

kc., were passed through.

convention were—
President—John Cotton Smith.

Vice-Presidents—Jesse Olney, Hartford county;
Sidney Bahcock, New Haven county; Nuthan
Belcher, New London county; Wm. Judson, Fairfield county; Samuel J. Gould, Litchfield county;
Calvin Day, Windham county; Jasper H. Bolton,
Tolland county; Normana Smith, Middlesez

Tollard county; Norman's Smith, Middlesex county.
Secretaries—Daniel B. Warner, Henry J. Fuller, Henry Atwater, Samuel F. Jones, Jr., Darius Day. The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole to nominate candidates for State officers, when Thomas H. Seymour, our present Geography, and 244 votes to 6 scattering.
The halance of the present State officers were mainted by acclamation:—Charles H. Pand, of Midford, for Lieutenant Governor: Henry D. Smith, of Middletown, for Treasurer: John P. C. Mather, of New Landon, for Secretary; Rufus G. Pinney, of Stafford, for Comptroller.
The Committee on Resolutions reported the following.—

Percited That the judicious management of the

Perolited That the judicious management of the finances of the State under democratic auspices, may be inferred from the fact that during the three years of whig rule, commencing with 1847, the State debt was increased at the average rate of \$15,000 per annum; and that during this first year of democratic administration the State debt will be decreased \$20,000, making the difference in favor of the democratic administration \$63,000 per annum.

Resolved That the strong confidence which the great mane of the American people place in the principles and measures of the democratic party, is clearly shown by the democratic majority both in the unional Senate and fluese of Representatives and in the political condition of the States of this Union, where the whigs can count but six out of thirty one governors.

the political condition of the States of this Union, where the whige can count but six out of thirty one governors.

Resolved. That the correctness of these principles and measures is tacitly admitted by the whigs, in their abandonment of their darling schemes of a national bank and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in the cereation of their hostility to the independent screamy and in the declaration of their President that a high tariff" is not to be desired.

Resolved, That we hall the passage of the series of public acts, familiarly known as the "peace measures of Congress," as the result of a spirit of union and fracturity, and that we are proud of the fact that among the years of excitement and agitation which preceded the passage of these sofs, no democratic State convenient in Connecticut ever contributed to the rectional spirit these existing, or passed a single measure at war with the well known sentiments of the national democracy.

Resolved. That we cordially welcome the admission of California into the Union—that we approve the

continuent of the Toxas boundary question, the organization of the borders of Utah and New Moxico, and the abolition of the slave mart in the District of Columbia; and that we regard the law in relation to fragitives from service, as an act accessary to carry out the provision of the constitution on on that subject—a provision which is mandatory in its character, and which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the convention which framed that instrument.

Resolved, That we hold in undiminished veneration the constitution of the United States—that we will aside in good faith by all its compromises, and that we have no sympathy, with those who, to evade its provisions, appeal to a l' higher law." that teaches discord, disunion, and sectional hatred, and the violation of that constitution under which this country has arrived at its present greatness and power.

Resolved, That we unsnimously approve the nomination for State officer made by this convention, and cordially recommend the various candidates to the suffrages of the people of this State.

These resolutions met the unanimous approbation of the convention. There was no free soil movement, as in their last year's convention, at Middletown; every thing here was harmonious, auguring well for their candidates at the ides of April.

The whig Congressional convention for the lat district also met the same day, last week, in this city, as the above convention. The delegates from one town to the democratic convention went into the whig convention, presented their credentials to the committee, and took their seats. When the committee, and took their seats. When the committee, and took their seats. When the committee, and took their seats when the convention reported their roll, they informed the convention reported their roll, they informed the convention there was one credential that they knew not what to do with, and read the same. The whig convention gave the gentlemen liberty to withdraw to American Hall, where the democratic convention passed resolutions sustain

BALTIMORS, Feb. 27, 1851.

The Rowdies Caged--Case of Brutality-Penn sylvania Coming to Baltimore-Great Gathering-Scramble for the Sherifally, &c.

One of our fire roadies, named Francis Metz, who amused himself on Christmas day by knocking down and beating a young man named Kemp, from the effects of which he died in a few hours, was pronounced guilty of manslaughter, in the City Court, yesterday. He was assisted in the beating by a young man named Graves, who is still to be tried. A large number of our fighting rowdies are congregating in the Penitentiary. It is to be hoped that their fate will prove a warning to those still

congregating in the Penitentiary. It is to be hoped that their fate will prove a warning to those still at large.

On Friday night, a small colored girl, about six years of age, was brought to the Western District watchhouse, by a gentleman named Rennick, who resides a North Howard street, with scarcely any clothing on her, and her back actually raw from the use of a cowhide. She stated that she had been beaten in the manner described by the person with whom she was living, named Robbins, and driven out from the house at midnight. She was well taken care of, and an effort will be made to bring to punishment the party accused of this inhuman outrage.

On Friday evening next, the whole Legislature of Pennsylvania, with Governor Johnson and the officers of State, will reach this city, in a special train, per invitation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna and York and Cumberland Railroads. Governor Lowe, of Maryland; Governor Floyd, of Virginis; and the President of the United States, with a large number of distinguished personages from Washington, have been invited to attend the grand entertainment to be given at the Eutuw House, on Friday evening

The scramble for the Sheriffalty of Baltimore is already beginning to develope riself; and from the number of democratic candidates, the probability is, that a whig will slip into the office between them. At the head of the democratic list stands the Hon. Dabney S. Carr, late minister to Constantinople; next comes Thos. O. Sollers, Esq., who is about to retire from the wardenship of the jail, his successor, William H. Counsellmann, having been appointed; next comes Thoophilus Dobler, Esq., and a host of other names I do not at present remember. There has been no prominent nember yet named by the whigs.

BALTIMORS, March 1, 1850. Visit of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to Baltimore-Union of Interests-Visit to Washington-

Foreign Commerce of Baltimore, &c.
The whole of both branches of the Legislature, with the exception of a few absentees, assembled last night around the festive board at the Eutaw House, having arrived in the city at six o'clock in the evening, in a special train, on the invitation of the Baltomore and Susquehann, and York and Cumberland railroad, which connect Baltimore, by four hours' travel, with the capital of the Keystone State.

The festival was a most joyous one, cementing

The festival was a most joyous one, cementing that bond of union and good feeling which should always prevail between the States of the Union, and especially those lying side by side in geographical position, and possessing an identity of domestic interest. Governor Johaston, of Pa., was prevented from coming by his official duties, but Governor Lowe, of Maryland, with General Parker, Simon Cameron, and a number of the distinguished sons of Pennsylvania, were seated near the head of the table.

The great speech of the evening was that of General Parker, of the Pennsylvania Senate. He was in favor of casting aside all the legislative barriers interposed by Pennsylvania to the desires of Mary-

in favor of casting aside all the legislative barriers interposed by Pennsylvania to the desires of Maryland to enter the borders of the commonwealth with its railroads and canals, and he was glad to be able to announce that the "dark ages" on this subject had passed away forever. Boston and New York had worked band in hand to secure to themselves the great trade of the West, and it was necessary that Pennsylvania and Maryland should work shoulder to shoulder with the seme great object in view. Their interests were ridentical, and he urged a union of forces to construct the proposed railroad to Elmyra, which would place Baltimore thirty miles nearer to the lakes than New York and Boston, and Philadelphia ten miles nearer.

would place saltimore thirty miles nearer to the lakes than New York and Boston, and Philadelphia ten miles nearer.

General Cameron also alluded to the Elmyra railrosd as a work of the greatest importance to Maryland and Pennsylvania, and as actually necessary, if they desired to compete with New York and Boston for a share of the trade of the lakes. The guests of the city will leave in the cars this morning for Washington, where they will spend the day. On Monday they will leave the city on their return to Harrisburg.

The total value of the foreign exports of Baltimore, during the month of February, was \$191.964, included in which was merchandise valued at \$137,605, destined for California. The foreign exports of the last week amounted to \$59,931; among the articles snipped were 5,408 barrels of flour, 1,870 bushels of corn, and 947 barrels of cornmeal.

Our Missouri Correspondence. ST Louis, Feb uary 16, 1851. The Childs Case-Cone-hiding-Charge of Per

jury-Execution of Thomas, alsos Smart, &c.

The trial of Nathaniel Childs, Jr , before the uarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopa Church, which has just terminated in the suspen ion of Mr. Childs, is likely to lead to litigation if not bloodshed, involving other parties. Your readers will, probably, recollect that Mr. Childs was tried before the Criminal Court of this county, some months since on a charge of embezzling \$120,000 of the funds of the Bank of Missouri H was acquitted; but a mystery has hung over the af was acquitted; but a mystery has hung over the af fair from the time of the discovery of the loss to the present day; and a portion of the community not excepting many members of the Methodist Church, do not scruple to express their doubts of the innocence of the accused. This state of affairs it was that brought a further investigation before the conference, the charges being preferred by the paetor of the Centenary Church, flev. William M. Prottsman. The first charge, of "immorality," contained seven specifications. These all related to the bank affair; and, after an investigation of four weeks, three of them were decided to have been proven. They embraced only, however, the means resorted to by the accused to screen himself from a searching investigation into his conduct as a bank officer, and left the question of his guilt or intocence as to the embezziement open. The second charge was, "unchristian and imprudent conduct, unworthy a local elder." As the three specifications proven warranted suspension, and as a civil case is proceeding in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Mr. Childs is plantiff and the directors of the Bark of Missouri defendants, which, it was held, might be prejudiced by pushing the investigation further at this time, the conference waived the other specifications and second charge, and passed upon the case as before mentioned, namely—by suspension. In the second charge was embraced an accusation of improper intercourse with a sister of the church. Of course, after the civil case is decided, if Mr. Childs is not expelled before, this must be investigated. I will not hazard an opinion as to the validity of the charge, though certain it is that rumor has made much of it. Rev. Mr. Prottsman, in embodying it, did no more than give form to what was the subject of conversation among thousands, and has been ever since the accused was first arraigned for the embezzlement, aye, and for menths before. It was alluded to fair from the time of the discovery of the loss to

during the trial in the Griminal Court, by one of the hank attorneys, for which a Mr. O'Hara, a relative of the lady, waylaid him, and gave him a pretty clever caning. The attorney, being a man of law only, and not of blood, did not resist, nor even call the assailant out, but I believe had legal redress. Well, this Mr. O'Hara yesterday, finding himself again aggrieved, and by even a more pacific personage than the discomited lawyer, namely—Rev. Mr. Prottsman (the pastor afore-said)—armed himself with a deadly cowhide, and sallied forth to wreak dreadful vengeance upon the offender. And he carried out his design. Overtaking the Rev. gentleman on a public thoroughfare, he, soms ceremonie, drew forth the "persuader." and administered upon the divine numerous lashes; report says 'not less than a hundred. Some of the friends of the minister are quite indignant, 'and talk of calling O'Hara out, while others, who believe in the truth of the accusations preferred by Mr. Prottsman, do not hesitate to say that they would like very well to be called to an account by this same cowhiding and caning Mr. O'Hara. How it will eventuate I;can scarcely guess, but will fully advise you, if not myself annihilated for having the temerity to write as I have done of the affair.

A serious prosecution has already grown out of

fully advise you, if not myself annihilated for having the temerity to write as I have done of the affair.

A serieus prosecution has already grown out of this investigation before the church. One of the witnesses against Mr. Childs was a Mr. Barber, also a member of the church. After he had been recalled several times, and was found by Mr. Childs to be an exceedingly ready witness, the defence challenged the validity of his testimony, and brought forward some three or four respectable witnesses to say that they would not believe him on oath. One of them said he knew Barber to have been guilty of perjury, in giving testimony recently in the Court of Common Pleas. The Grand Jury being then in session, got information of the remark, summoned this person before them, and sure enough indicted Barber for perjury. So, you will perceive, the church has its troubles, as well as has heathen world.

We had another execution here the other day, in the hanging of a person convicted under the name of John Thomas, for the murder of a discharged soldier, named Stephens. There was no question of his guilt, although he continued to assert his innocense to the last moment, and swung off professing the Catholic faith. This man, before he died, admitted that his name was not Thomas, but Smart, and that he was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, where his aged mother resides. He said he served his time at the coach making business, at Newark; afterward went to sea; lived some years in Mexico before the war; served in the American army during the war, and then came to this city. He was a fine looking young man, about twenty-seven years of age, but had become dissipated after his return from Mexico. He died stoically, but hard, the rope having been badly adjusted.

Our criminal court is now in session, and has plenty of work before it, the last Grand Jury having returned 161 indictments.

Arous.

Important Decision in the McDonogh Will THE STATES OF MARYLAND AND LOUISIANA DENIED

THE STATES OF MARYLAND AND LOUISIANA DENIED THEIR RECUESTS.

[From the New Orleans Crescent. Feb. 19]

The following is the decision of Judge Buchanan, in the cause of the State of Louisiana vs. the Executors of John McDonogh:—

The late John McDonogh, by his will, proved in this court on the 28th Oct, 1850, constituted the corporations of New Orleans and Baltimore his legatees, by universal title, each for one half of his estate.

corporations of New Orleans and Battimore his testate.

The will further declares, that should the said two corporations combine together, and wilfully violate the cenditions prescribed by testator for the mensgement of his succession, and the directions given by him for the management of its revenues, the States of Louisiana and Maryland shall, in such event, take the estate as legatees by universal title, in the place of said two corporations of New Orleans and Baltimore. And further, it is declared to be the wish and desire and the will of the testator, that, in case there should be a lapse of both the legacies to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, or either of them, wholly or in part, by refusal to accept, or by any other cause or means whatsoever, then both, or either of said legacies, wholly or partially so Ispsed, shall inure, so far as it relates to the city of New Orleans, to the State of Louisiana; and so far as it relates to the city of Baltimore, to the State of Maryland; that the legislatures of States may carry the testator's intentions, as expressed in his testament, into effect as far, and in the manner which shall appear to them most proper.

Executors were named in the will, who have

in the manner which shall appear to them most proper.

Executors were named in the will, who have qualified; the Mayor of New Orleans, as well as the councils of the three municipalities of New Orleans, have signified the acceptation of the succession of John McDonogh, in behalf of the corporation of New Orleans.

By the petition filed in this case, the State of Louisiana claims to be entitled, under the will, to the moiety of the succession of John McDonogh, in the place of the corporation of New Orleans, on the ground that the legacy to that corporation was lapsed, by reason of its being illegal—in other words, that the bequest is void for illegality, and, consequently, that the conditional devise to the solute.

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The illegalities charged by the State are as fol-

The filegalities charged by the State are as follows:

1 That the testator has prohibited forever, the alienation of his real estate, and has directed a continued re-investment of its revenues in other real estate, which shall likewise be forever inalienable. 2. That the title vested by the will in the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, is not a title of ownership. 3. That the device or legacies to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore are substitutions, and fider commissa, which are forbidden by the laws of Louisiana. 4. That said legacies are made upon impressible conditions, and are contrary to public policy. 5. That said legacies are made to persons and corporations having no capacity to receive them.

The State of Maryland has intervened in this

The State of Maryland has intervened in this suit, by counsel, and has urged all the grounds of nulity, of the several legacies and bequests in the will contained, which are urged by the State of Louisiana. She claims the half of the succession of John McDonogh.

The city of Baltimore is not before me, and cannot be reached by the process of this court. My decision in the issues presented will, therefore, not affect the interest of that city in the matters in controversy. I now proceed to take up the several grounds of nullity of the bequest to the city of New Orleans, in the order in which they are presented by the perition.

by the petition.

First ground. That the testator has prohibited forever the alienation of his real estate, devised to

First ground. That the testator has prohibited forever the alienation of his real estate, devised to the said city.

The prohibition to alienate, as alleged, is found in the will, in three places, (pages 8, 9, and 30 of the printed copy), very distinctly expressed. Such a prohibition in an act of last will, has been declared illegal by our Supreme Court, in the case of Henderson's Henri vs. Executors of Henderson, reported in 5th Annual, p. 441. The language of Judge Slidell, who pronounced the opinion of the court, is as follows:—"If it would be illegal for a testator to leave his property to any person, or set of persons, with the charge to preserve it, and to transfer it at their death to some person designated, a fortiori, it is unlawful to tie it up in the hands of the executors and commissioners forever." And, although the Supreme Court was divided on the question whether the provisions of Henderson's will amounted to a perpetual prohibition to alienate (one judge being of a contrary opinion), yet the doctrine of the unlawfulness of such a prohibition in distinctly admitted in the dissenting opinion read on that occasion.

in distinctly admitted in the dissenting opinion read on that occasion.

Admitting, however, the prohibition to alienate to be unlawful, (and the existence of such a prohibition in McDonogh's will is indubitable,) yet that illegality does not carry with it the destruction of the bequest. The illegal clause is merely considered not written, according to Article 1.506 of the Civil Code. (Sec. 12th Rob. Rep., p. 549.)

Second ground.—That the title vested by the testator in the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore is not an ownership as recognized by the

Second ground—That the title vested by the testator in the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore is not an ownership as recognized by the laws of this State. The testator uses the following words of devise, in relation to those corporations (page 8 of the will, printed capy):—"I give, will, and bequeath all the real residue and remainder of my estate, real and personal, present and future, as well that which may be acquired by me hereafter, at any time previous to my death, and of which I may die possessed," etc. This is a bequest of the ownership of the property—of such a title as is defined in Article 480 of the Civil Code. And it is perfectly consistent with such a title, under our law, that the property should, under the hands of the devisee, be encumbered, as expressed in the clause of the will immediately following the passage just quoted, "aubject to the payment of the several annuities or sums of money hereinafter directed and set forth; which said anuities or sums of money are to be paid by the devisees of this my general estate, out of the rents of said estate." (See Civil Code, Article 483, paragraphs 3d and 4th.) In so far as the ground under consideration applies to the very peculiar system of administration, and the complicated machinery of checks and balances, which the testator contrived (see pages 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 30) for the purpose of carrying out, until the end of time, his peculiar views, it is very clear to my mind that the Article 1,506 of the Civil Code must again have its application in favor of the defendants. Indeed, the whole basis of this fabric, constructed with such labor by the testator, is that idea of inalienability which we have just declared te be a legal impossibility. According to my view of the law, a testator has no right to appoint guardians to his heirs, unless those heirs be minore; and in that case even, the guardianship must terminate when the heirs attain the see of majority. (See Civil Code, chapter of Tutorship by Will)

Third ground.—That the devises of the

with aulity.

The probibitory law of Louisians, upon which the objection is founded, is contained in article 1,507 of Civil Code; and the distinctive character of a testamentary disposition probibited by that article is, "that the heir or legatee should be thereby charged to preserve for, and (not 'or,' as incorrectly printed in the English text of our code) return a thing to a third person." Now, so far from having this distinctive character, it seems to me that the will under consideration is remarkable for the contrary tendency. It is the ionmutability of the destination of this property which is the prominent feature. So far from the estate of the testator being obliged to be preserved and returned to a third person, it is contemplated by the testator that it shall remain eternally in the hands of his heir. And it is no answer to this view of the subject to say, that the will contemplates a transfer, from year to year, of the estate, from one set of commissioners to another. For these commissioners are to be appointed every year by the heir. They will be his agent, and accountable to him. With what propriety, therefore, can either the heir or commissioners and agents named under the will be said to be charged to preserve the property for the ultimate enjoyment or bezefit of a third person. Netther, in my opinion, do those clauses of the will which require the commissioners to app ower a portion of the rents annually, up to a certain total amount, to certain corporations, constitute substitution, or fidet commissa, within the purview of the prohibitory statute under consideration. The testament describes or mentions nothing (to use the language of article 1,507), which the legatee is obliged to preserve for, and return to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, for example. The thing bequeathed was the estate. The estate yields fruits. The disposition in favor of the Orphan Asylum, the Colonization Society, &c., are annuties to be taken from those fruits, so long as the thing bequeathed remains

no partition can take place between them, until five years shall have elapsed from the opening of his succession.

Fourth ground —That the devises to the cities of New Orleans and Biltimore are made upon impossible conditions, and are contrary to public policy. The ground seems a repetition of those already examined. By article 1,566 of Code, conditions impossible, tilegal and immoral in last will, are considered as not written. All commentators on article 1,506 was taken verbatum) agree that the word "conditions" in that article, includes charges, clauses, precepts, as well as conditions, strictly speaking. Such conditions, clauses, or charges, do not invalidate the bequest, but are themselves invalidated, says Gregorio Lopes, in his gloss. of 3d law of 4th title of the 6th Partidas, which is identical with our article 1506. Indeed, the doctrine is as old as the civil law. Pandects, book 2Sth, title 3d, par. .6.

Fifth ground —That the bequest to the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans, "The city of New Orleans was incoporated in 1805, by the name and style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans." The coporate name, as contained in the charter, is slightly different from that in the will; but I find that the Legislature has also given the same slight variation of style to this corporation, in the act of March 20, 1818, at pages 102 and 103 of Bullard and Corry's Digest.

But it is contended, in argument for plaintiff, that the corporation created by act of 1805 had ceased to exist, by the division of the city into three municipalities in 1836. The will of McDonogh is dated 1838. I think this argument is founded in error. The 21st section of act of March 8, 1836, dividing the city, expressly keeps alive the old recovery of the city into three municipalities in 1836. The will of McDonogh is dated 1839.

the corporation created by act of 1895 had ceased to exist, by the division of the city into three municipalities in 1836. The will of McDonogh is dated 1838. I think this argument is founded in error. The 21st section of act of March 8, 1836, dividing the city, expressly keeps alive the old corporation for certain purposes, and the act of 20th March, 1840, gives it this capacity of acquiring by donation Mortis Causa. (See Bullard and Curry's Digest, page 120, section iv.) But it is argued that the law in question declares that property so acquired shall be administered by the sinking fund, and its revenues applied to the payment of the debts of the municipality. This legislative enactment does not, in my opinion, render the corporation incapable of receiving the legacy in the present instance, with the obligation of conforming to the intentions of the testator, provided such intentions be not contrary to law; for the statute in question must be viewed as laying down general rules for the administration and application of bequests to the corporation, and not as thwarting the legal and benevolent intentions of those who should make such bequests.

As to the general right of corporations to receive such bequests, see article 424 of Code. And although a doubt might have existed, under the terms of act of 1805, section 1st, of the right of the city of New Orleans to hold property out of its corporate limits, yet that doubt received a legislative solution ten years before the succession of McDonogh was opened. See act of 1840, already quoted. And by article 1459 of Civil Code, it is sufficient if the capacity to receive a donation exist at the date of the opening of the succession, although it did not exist at the time the will was made travelve years before the death of the reasons above given, that the devise of John McDonogh to the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of New Orleans.

Being of opinion, for the reasons above given, that the devise of John McDonogh to the half of his estate, in the place and stead of t

Billy Bowlegs, The Seminole Chief.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, writing from Fort Myers, Flo., under date of Feb. 14, and speaking of Billy Bowlegs, says.—Billy Bowlegs has been here since the 9th inst., and a greater part of the time he has been drunk. He can drink more whiskey than any white man between here and the State of Maine. Holahta Micco. (Blue King—principal war chief, Billy's Indian name) is rather a good looking man. He is about five feet six inches high, and well proportioned. His features are good and rather intellectual, and his eye speaks plainly his love for fun, while the expression of his mouth denotes a goodly degree of firmness. He dresses in various ways; sometimes he has on a hunting shirt, and goes bare legged; again, he has on a cloth circular cloak; sometimes a frock coat, and at another time he will be in his shirt sleeves. He speaks very good English, and curses like a pirate. He is rather proud of his rank as chief, and takes good care to let one know that he is "William Bowlegs, Chief of the Seminoles, and King of Florida." He pretends to love a soldier, and curses the "Crackers," in every note possible to register. Billy safe Capt Casey, the Indian Agent, had a "talk" to-day, which terminated in the agreement that Billy should bring all the Indians outside the line, into his dormains.

NEGRO KILLED BY A PANTHER—One day last week a party of geralemen residing at Madrid Bend, some twenty miles below this place, undertook a deer drive, and placed a negro at a stand. The dogs were set out and they soon started a tremendous prather, who ran to the negro, seized him, (taking his face into his mouth,) and before assistance could be rendered the negro was literally torn so pieces. Two white men hasteneed to the reseue, and in an attempt to disengage the ferseious animal both were wounded. The panther escaped.—Hickman (Ky) Argus, Feb. 14.

Interesting from Texas and Mexic

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INDIAN OUTRABLE—FEDRO COMARRUBIO—FRESIDENT

(From the New Urleans Gresont. Feb 19 |

By the arrival last evening of the steamship Globe, we have received the Rio Grande Sentinel of the 11th instant. The Indians have already trampled upon their sacred treaty of peace, and have commenced anew their daring murders and robberies. The Sentinel contains a letter from Laredo, which, after commenting on the treachery of the Indians. About two weeks since, a party of the said treaty-making gentlemen came within three miles of towa, killed a Mexican, and attempted to carry off a drove of horses, which were near the towa, but were frastrated. Lieut Andy Walker, of Capt. Ford's company of Rangers, on his way from the camp, at a place known as Las Ojuelas, to town, about a week and a half ago, came upona camp of Indians, some thirty miles from here, where they had left seventiern horses and mules, a lot of buffalo hides, &c., as they usually do when they come down as their expeditions. Lieut. Walker secreted his men, and laid wait for the Indians. He waited for them six days, and when they came back, attacked and killed two of them, wounding several others, and recaptured all the horses, including a fresh lot they had just brought in. Lieut. Walker slao retook in this foray a Mexican, whom the Indians captured a short time previous. The Mexican states that this party had killed several Mexicans near Roma, at a place called Sauces, on the road from Laredo to Rio Grande city. In this engagement, Lieut. Walker sustained no lose. The other lieutenant of the same company, yesterday, had a fight, about thirty miles from his, place, with a party of Indians, on whom he came unexpectedly. He had but seven men with him, to fourteen Indians, but succeeded in routing them, with a loss of three dead upon the soot, and several others badly wounded. Lieut Burleson, however, had four of his men wounded and one killed. The young man who was killed is named Samuel B Barton, who has lived a long white in La

much liked. The wounded are now in town, and doing well.

The Sentinel learns from the Pirate of the 8th nature, that the notorious outlaw, Pedro Cobarrubo, has been at last caught in his villing. He was taken in Matamoros, while attempting to rob the house of a citizen of that place. Eleven others, says the Printe, were taken in company with their leader, and are now confined in juit to await their trial for that and other offences. This Pedro Cobarrubio, it will be remembered, is the same who, at the head of a band of ruffians, robbed the house of Pedro Villereal, a short time since, between this place and Santarita, and who the next day attempted to murder Villereal, on the road to Santarita. A warrant, if we mistake not, is now in the hands of the sheriff of this county, ordering his arrest for robbery and burglary. The editors of the Pirate think that he is also guilty of the murder of a man by the name of Perez, and express the hope that they may receive the severest rigor of the law. We join our hopes with those of our neighbors. The safety of the lives and property of the good citizens of this frontier demands that such characters should be dealt with summarily.

The Sentinel contains the following items from the city of Mexico:—All parts of the country are represented as being remarkably quiet, and the partisans of Arista are every where rejoicing, in feasts and balls, for his elevation to the Presidency.

A commission has been appointed for the purpose of visiting the frontier custom-houses, composed of Mesers. Atongoix, Hierro and Malo.

The Bishop of Guadalajara has prohibited the reading of a recent work entitled "The Education of the Mothers' of Families." This has called down upon the bishop heavy censure from some of the papers of the capital. The spirit of toleration is eviden'ly graining ground with our neighbor.

The editors of the newspaper Universal, Senors Rafael Rafael at d Portilla, have been imprisoned, by order of the government. The cause is a id to be the extreme violent position tak doing well.

The Sentinel learns from the Pirate of the 8th

President Arista, says the Daguerreotupe, has held his seat for ten days; Congress had done during that time but little. Several changes in foreign ministers are spoken of, of which those to France and England are held certain. Arista is represented as being remarkably active in arranging matters of government with his cabinet. The papers predict that he will prove an able and efficient governor, under whose administration Mexico will receive a new impetus in progress.

The Mexican Boundary Commis

Hrom the Washington Rapanis, 18-0 at 11
Mr. Samuel P. Santord, bearer of despatches from our commissioner to run the boundary has between the United States and Mexico, arrived in this city, on Sunday last. He infores us that, leaving El Paso, on the 31st of December, he overtook a government train on the night of the 1st of January. This train was smaller than it is usual to send on that route, consisting of forty six mule wegons. Having conveyed their loads of provisions to the military post at El Paso, they were tuder the charge of John Osman, a wagon-master, well known for his efficiency in the responsible and dangerous service of the prairies. The drivers, with a few persons whose route lay in the same direction, numbered about fifty men is all. Mr. Sanford continued with the train for a distance of about one hundred miles, being then about one hundred miles, being then about one hundred miles, being then about one hundred miles, the sing then about one hundred miles, being then about one hundred and fifty miles from El Paso, and in the mildst of the prairie, at Maverick's creek. He here selected two men, and with them left the train, and proceeded to San Antonio, one hundred and fifty miles, and thence, about the same distance, to Lawaca and Indianola, on the coast, weanned the same of the same for the sa

POPULATION OF SWEDEN.—The total population of the kingdom of Sweden is estimated at 3,683,21) males, and 1,690,800 females. On the last of January, 1846, the population was 3,246,902, authat the increase in the last five years has been 216,298, or 6 per cent.